

Chariton Courier

C. P. Vandiver, Publisher.

KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

The polite man is always sure of his standing in a crowded car.

The fee advanced to the matrimonial agent is money paid in to court.

The amateur hunter may not injure the birds, but he makes them soar.

Calling it a landscape doesn't improve the appearance of the back yard.

The self-made man put in more than eight hours a day while working at the job.

When a woman has credit she always buys a lot of fool things she doesn't need.

It's poor policy for a business man to wait for the sheriff to attend to his advertising.

When a man of mature years acquires the cigarette habit it is easy to see his finish.

We have often wondered why railroad men and hotel clerks are referred to as being genial.

The colored recruit arms himself with a razor when he enlists for a crap-shooting expedition.

It is just as easy to tell the truth as it is to tell a lie, but somehow people seem to pay much less attention to it.

A western author recently published a little book entitled "How to Break a Mule." Every married woman should hasten to procure a copy of this great work.

Probably the male population of the United States will have no objections to being brothers to his majesty the sultan of Sulu, but many might be indisposed to acting as brothers-in-law to all his wives. The line must be drawn somewhere.

A signalman at Slough was discharged summarily for stopping a special train on which the prince of Wales was traveling recently. On his explaining, first, that he didn't know the prince was on the train, and, second, that the track was not clear, he was put back again.

Chicago restaurants announce a general rise in the prices of steaks, and it will soon become almost as expensive to eat a sirloin in Chicago as to take a debutante and her chaperon to hear grand opera. The public will stand the added tax on meat with uncomplaining fortitude, but an increase in the price of pie would rouse a spirit of rebellion that might stop at nothing. Beef may furnish both the brawn and sinew of Americans, but pie is dear to every patriotic heart, and a gloomy fate awaits the man who lifts its price or disturbs its size.

The suit brought by the United States against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company to set aside the road's title to the land grant in Allen and Neosho counties has been decided in the Federal court in session at Leavenworth, Kan. The land in litigation amounted to more than 1,000,000 acres, the aggregate value of which is about \$15,000,000. After hearing the arguments, Judge Hook decided that title to lands held by settlers outside of Allen county should be confirmed. Arguments are still to be heard with reference to the title in Allen county.

A dispatch from Laramie, Wyo., announces that out of a party of 100 scientists who went geologizing in the neighboring mountains some weeks ago only twelve remain faithful to their rock-chipping mission, the other eighty-eight having scattered out with kodaks and devoted their whole time to photography. Thus does the camera gain a decisive triumph over the hammer and the developed negative outweigh the finest fossil. Kodak practice may not bring results of wonderful value to the world of paleontological science, but it is apparently more fun than burrowing in the strata of an alkali valley.

Liberal aid for the destitute people of Porto Rico, 100,000 of whom are said to be without homes or food as the result of the recent hurricane, will be a most effective way of showing the natives of our tropical possessions that they were truly fortunate when they came beneath the shadows of the American flag. Prompt and properly administered relief, teaching the Porto Ricans that the American rule means not only impartial justice, but kindness, charity and interest in the welfare of all the nation's people, will allay much discontent, ease any casual friction and give the new additions to our census table a better understanding of America and Americans than has yet been presented.

American militiamen are not permitted, even when in attendance upon a Y. M. C. A. excursion, to pollute Canadian soil. If our neighbors are so fearful of a few holiday soldier boys, while wearing the uniform of the United States, how they would shudder at the sight of a party of regulars tramping along behind a Gatling gun.

China is reported bottling an army of 10,000 outlaws. They may be assimilated yet, and in such a case as this the process would not be without some moral defense.

ALARM IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Exodus Continues—Large Elements Leaving Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, Sept. 6.—Public anxiety shows no abatement and the exodus of the population continues. The staffs of several large financial houses are leaving tonight with their books for Cape Town. At a public meeting held at Reksburg, the field cornetist guaranteed the safety of all the residents of the district. He announced that the natives would be transported immediately upon a declaration of war in trucks that were waiting at every railway station, and he advised families to group themselves and that superintendents be appointed to take charge of each group.

Cape Town, Sept. 6.—Arrangements are being completed for safeguarding the telegraphic communication with the Cape in case of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

OCEAN RECORD BROKEN.

Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Makes a Swift Passage.

New York, Sept. 6.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived yesterday morning from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, after a record passage of five days, eighteen hours and fifteen minutes, beating her best previous westward Cherbourg passage by two hours and fifty-three minutes.

The Kaiser covered a distance of 3049 knots at an average speed of 22.05 knots per hour. This is over the northerly, or, as it is called, the short course. The steamer made less average speed than on the trip which established the previous record, when the average per hour was 22.31 knots.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

Timber on Custer Peak Destroyed—Rangers Damaged.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 6.—Eighty men were out all last night fighting a forest fire south of Englewood on the Burlington. At sunset the wind abated and saved the town from destruction. The fire burned all the timber on Custer Peak and is being held in check temporarily, but the wind is rising again. A telephone message from one of the rangers, who had just come from the night's work, states that with a gale like that of yesterday nothing can prevent one of the worst fires ever seen in the hills. He reports five ranges burnt out.

BLACK HAWK PASSED AWAY.

He Was Chief of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians.

Black River Falls, Wis., Sept. 6.—Black Hawk, the most noted of the chiefs of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, died in the town of Brockway, a few miles from this city, aged 99 years. Black Hawk has been well known in the western part of Wisconsin for the last fifty years, was always a friend of the whites, and on several occasions prevented the Winnebagoes from taking the warpath against the pale faces.

Hottest in Eighteen Years.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—St. Louis for three hours yesterday afternoon experienced record-breaking heat. From 11 o'clock in the morning until darkness the atmosphere was stifling and everybody sweated. Between ten and eleven a. m. the mercury climbed 3 degrees in Dr. Hyatt's thermometer in the dome of the federal building. It was 92 at 10 o'clock and 95 at 11. From then until 4 o'clock it continued to grow warmer. At 3 o'clock 102 was registered and an hour later it was the same. It was the most unpleasant warm weather that the inhabitants of St. Louis have suffered since eighteen years ago yesterday, when 102 was registered. But on July 10 of that same year—1881—a maximum of 106 degrees was registered. These figures are taken from the official reports in the office of the local forecaster.

Seven Prisoners Broke Jail.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 6.—Sunday night seven prisoners, assisted by confederates from the outside, escaped from jail. One of the bars was taken from the window and with this and the assistance of the confederates the lock was torn off the door and the inmates walked out to freedom.

Their escape was made before 11 o'clock Sunday night. No trace of them has been found. The fugitives are as follows: Dave Kennedy, James Duany, Sam Smith, Walter Fitzinger, Tom and James Murphy and Bill Davis.

A Big Mining Deal.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 6.—The Center Valley Lead and Zinc Company, a mining concern composed of Terre Hauteans, has sold its property in Missouri, which consisted of over 300 acres of rich lead and zinc lands, to the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, the lead trust. The famous bonanza mine, "The Silver Dick," was included in the sale. The price was not given out.

Pope Sophronius Dead, Aged 103.

Alexandria, Sept. 5.—His holiness Pope Sophronius, patriarch of the orthodox Greek church of Alexandria, Lybia, Ethiopia and all Egypt, died Sunday, aged 103.

Life to Be Spent in Prison.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5.—Private Thomas McVeigh of company G, First Wyoming volunteers, was removed from the Presidio guardhouse to Alcatraz island to serve a life in prison, his sentence of death having been commuted by President McKinley. McVeigh tried to kill his superior officer, Capt. D. C. Wright, of company G, at Manila.

Martin Bates of Oklahoma City killed "Kid" White and then knelt by his victim's body and fanned him.

MARCH AT PHILADELPHIA.

Veterans of the Grand Army Parade Before the President.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND WALK

Post No. 1 of Rockford, Ill., Honored with Leading Position—Interesting Relief of the Civil War Carried—Many Thousands of Spectators.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—This was the big day of the Grand Army encampment and the city was alive at an early hour. The presence of President McKinley increased the interest, and his drive over the route of the parade aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the throngs in the streets. Admiral Sampson and the captains of the fleet made a formal call upon the president before 9 o'clock, Mr. McKinley receiving them in the reception room set apart for him during his stay at the Hotel Walton.

Afterward the presidential party, including the admiral and the captains, entered carriages and went over the route of the parade. The president's carriage was drawn by four richly caparisoned bay horses. With the president were Mayor Ashbridge and Gen. Louis Wagner, chairman of the G. A. R. encampment committee.

As the president started up Broad street a great wave of cheering was started that never ceased until he had traversed the entire route of the parade and back again. The stands along the line were crowded and their occupants would rise in a mass and cheer.

The presidential party drove down Chestnut street past the historic state-house where the nation was born, and, as he passed, the president took off his hat. A wild outburst of cheering followed. The party reached the reviewing stand at 10:10 o'clock, and the president waited in the rooms of the director of public works until the head of the procession reached the stand, when he again made his appearance.

The object in driving the president over the route of the parade was to give him a chance to see the people and the decorations and to give the people a chance to see the president.

The head of the procession moved at 10 o'clock down Broad street, east side of the city hall, to Market street, to Fourth, to Chestnut, to Broad, to Pine, where the parade was dismissed. The distance covered was five miles. Independence hall was passed during the march, and caps were lifted and colors dipped by the veterans. The chorus of 3,000 school children occupied a portion of the grand stand on the north side of the city hall and sung patriotic airs as the veterans passed.

Post No. 1 from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, headed the line. Gen. James W. Latta of this city was chief marshal.

Among the many relics of the civil war which appeared in the parade was the worn and stained flag which floated at the head of the line of the Illinois division and at the right of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5. This flag was used at Gen. Thomas' headquarters. It was carried at the right line of the Society of the Cumberland at Chicago at the reception of Gen. Grant on his return from a trip around the world.

Disabled veterans rode in carriages, following the department of Pennsylvania at the end of the line. In order came the departments of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Washington, Alaska and South Dakota. Thirty-five thousand men were in line.

At no celebration since the centennial has this city seen the crowds which lined the streets along which the veterans passed. The Avenue of Fame, with its snow-white columns and festoons of bunting and laurel, was the favorite viewpoint.

No Trouble Over Treaty.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Administration officials do not expect to experience trouble in securing the consent of Lord Salisbury to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The report that the Colombian government proposes to inaugurate a movement in England with a view to continuing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not viewed with any alarm here. Lord Salisbury agreed last December to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the negotiations for such abrogation were practically completed when Great Britain presented her demands in the Alaskan boundary controversy and declared that this dispute would have to be settled before she would conclude the Clayton-Bulwer negotiations. The authorities appreciated in making the announcement Great Britain was actuated by the hope that the United States, in return for the abrogation of the Nicaragua canal convention, would be willing to make concessions in the boundary matter.

Atchison National Bank Closed.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The comptroller of the currency today closed the doors of the Atchison National bank of Atchison, Kas. According to its report of June 30 last the bank had a capital of \$50,000; surplus and undivided dividends, \$11,385; due deposits, \$189,163; circulation outstanding, \$45,000; total resources and liabilities, \$295,548. C. S. Jones, national bank examiner for Kansas, has been appointed temporary receiver. The suspension of the bank is due, generally speaking, to bad investments.

LABORI WANTS DOCUMENTS.

Court Refuses to Sanction an Application to Germany.

Rennes, Sept. 6.—M. Cernuschi, the before the Dreyfus court-martial that political refugee, who testified Monday Col. Schwartzkoppen and told him he had received treasonable information from Dreyfus, was not examined by the court during the time it sat behind closed doors on this, the second day of the fifth week of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus' trial on the charge of treason in communicating army secrets to a foreign government. Examination of the secret dossier was the sole occupation of the court-martial during its sitting in camera.

When the open session of the court-martial began M. Labori presented a formal application to the court for an order upon Major Carriere, the government commissary, to request that interested foreign governments, through diplomatic channels, communicate to the court various documents relating to the bordereau.

Col. Jouhaux said the court would decide the matter later and meanwhile proceed with the taking of evidence.

The first witness who was called to the bar was the reporter, Bassett, whom the Matin sent to London to interview Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy. The witness deposed that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau under orders from Col. Sandherr, who was then chief of the secret intelligence bureau. The order, Esterhazy said, was to catch the traitor at the headquarters of the general staff, whom Esterhazy afterward said was Capt. Dreyfus.

M. Defies, a reporter for the Temps, testified that he saw Major Esterhazy in London and that the latter confessed that he was the author of the bordereau.

The court deliberated upon M. Labori's request that application be made to Germany for the documents described in the bordereau. The decision was unanimously reached to reject the application on the ground that the court was incompetent to invite the government to take diplomatic steps to obtain the documents in question. It was also decided to hear M. Cernuschi behind closed doors tomorrow.

MUST TREAT WITH GEN. OTIS.

New Scheme of Dealing with Rebels Is Adopted.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The special cabinet meeting was important. While it did not result in any radical changes of policy, the Philippine situation was discussed at some length. Secretary of War Root explained his plans for the aggressive campaign that is to be conducted, and recommended some changes in the management of affairs in the far-away islands, which were received with evidences of approval. He urges that the responsibilities in the Philippines be divided, and that the government of the islands be entrusted to one official, while the command of the troops in the field be under the supreme control of another.

This plan is making friends in administration circles. Its adoption seems certain, and if approved by the president will result in the assignment of Gen. Otis to be military governor and another officer, probably Gen. Lawton, to the command of the troops.

The cabinet decided to suspend negotiations with the insurgents through the Philippine commission, and the commission will be quickly dissolved. The president and his cabinet advisers have reached the conclusion that it is impolitic and unwise to maintain the commission and attempt to negotiate with the insurgents for surrender. An aggressive campaign has been ordered, re-enforcements have been provided for Gen. Otis, and the army prepared to deal crushing blows. The military men of the service will be given full sway.

Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester, the two civilian members of the commission now in the Philippines, will be promptly ordered home, and the insurgents notified that any communications they may have to make in the direction of surrender must be addressed to Gen. Otis.

Jimenez Reaches Cape Haitien.

Cape Haitien, Sept. 6.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant for the presidency of the republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here Monday on the steamer Georges Croise, from Baracoa, accompanied by his son and several friends. In the course of a brief interview Gen. Jimenez said that his plans were progressing favorably, and that the Georges Croise would sail for Porto Plata, where Gen. Jimenez intends to rest a day or two before continuing his journey to the capital of Santo Domingo.

Spanish Officers Acquitted.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—The trial of Capt. Diaz Moren, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Pardo, who was on board the Colon, on charges arising from the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago on July 3 of last year, was concluded yesterday, both the accused officers being acquitted.

Blaine from Ambush in Kentucky.

Barboursville, Ky., Sept. 6.—A courier from Manchester brings news that Wash Thacker, a deputy sheriff of Clay county, has been shot from ambush and killed. A mule on which Bob Smith, who accompanied Thacker, was riding, was slain, but Smith lay motionless on the ground for a couple of hours by the side of Thacker, feigning death, and thus escaped assassination. Thacker recently testified in court for the Philpots and against the Griffins. These two factions are said to be preparing for further hostilities.

VETERANS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Royal Welcome Extended to Members of the G. A. R.

CITY A BLAZE OF DECORATIONS

President McKinley Will Review the Great Parade Tuesday—Sailors of Two Wars March Shoulder to Shoulder—Contest for Commander-in-Chief.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.—The thirty-third annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began today. The vanguard of the veterans reached this city Sunday and found royal welcome at the hands of the citizens.

The city is crowded with strangers, while the incoming trains from all sections are bringing thousands upon thousands to help swell the throng.

The route of the veterans' parade, which takes place Tuesday, is one solid blaze of color and light. Every building has its front incased in red, white and blue. The Avenue of Fame, which extends from Walnut to Cherry street, on Broad, a distance of five blocks, with the city hall as the center, is the most magnificent piece of decoration ever attempted in this city.

The north and south fronts of the city hall will be illuminated with massive electric light pieces, thirty feet in length, representing the G. A. R. badge.

Camp Sexton, near Belmont, in Fairmount park, contains 1,600 tents. The tents will shelter 10,000 veterans.

The parade will be in twelve divisions. Post No. 1, from Rockford, Ill.—the oldest post in the Grand Army—will head the line. As the veterans pass around the city hall they will be reviewed by President McKinley. There will be over 42,000 men in line.

During the encampment the election of a commander-in-chief and other officers will take place. Two candidates prominent in the field for the leading place are Albert D. Shaw of Joe Pratt post, Watertown, N. Y., and Judge Leo Rassieur of St. Louis. Others are James L. Dalzell, Sixteenth Ohio; Col. W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati, acting commander-in-chief, and Brig.-Gen. Charles Miller of Venango, Pa.

The naval veterans enjoyed the distinction of giving the first street parade during the encampment, which took place this afternoon, when the old salts who fought under Farragut tramped shoulder to shoulder with the younger veterans of the Spanish war.

Next Friday the naval parade will take place. Admiral Sampson's fleet will be anchored in the Delaware river opposite the city, and a long line of vessels will pass around the fighting ships. President McKinley and cabinet officers will review the warships from the revenue cutter Gresham. Members of the commission of the imperial Russian navy, stationed here superintending the building of a battleship and a cruiser, will participate in the naval pageant.

Charges Against Evans.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The Grand Army encampment will be unusually important and interesting, as the administration will be under discussion on the charges that have been preferred against Pension Commissioner Evans, and ex-Secretary Alger will be present for vindication. Corporal Tanner and other prominent members of the Grand Army have been identified in the movement against Commissioner Evans. A committee of the organization has visited Washington, made a thorough examination of the pension office and will submit a report on its management.

Visit Gettysburg Battlefield.

Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—Three trainloads of Illinois veterans arrived Sunday and enjoyed the sights of the Gettysburg battlefield. The veterans visited the monuments erected in perpetuation of the memory of their comrades. Many expressions of pleasure were made concerning the fine condition of the battlefield and the work of the United States battlefield commission.

ARE NO NEW CASES OF FEVER.

Situation at New Orleans Outlined in a Telegram to Texas.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—The fever situation here is briefly outlined in the telegram which President Souchen of the Louisiana board of health sent Sunday to Health Officer Blunt of Texas. It reads:

"Alabama has not quarantined against fever. No new cases here in last three days. Come and see for yourself. Wire when you come."

Will Build Mills in America.

Bremen, Sept. 5.—The weavers' syndicate of Gera, principality of Reuss, is planning the erection of large mills in America, following the example of Bruhms' Sons of Gera, whose 200-lom factory is now building in the United States. The Leipzig Tageblatt objects to this extension of the syndicate's operations, urging that it will but strengthen the American weaving industry and aid in building up foreign competition with the fatherland.

Money Only May Free Spaniards.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—Tomas Arejola, chairman of the Madrid Filipino committee, declares that the Spanish prisoners will be freed only for a cash consideration, and he places the amount at \$7,000,000, which he asserts will serve as "an offset to what the monks have stolen from the Filipinos." Senor Arejola advises the Spanish government to act promptly, "for the Filipinos cannot hold themselves responsible for the safety of the prisoners when the campaign against the Americans opens in November."

BOERS MAY BEGIN THE WAR.

Are Suspected of an Intention to Rush the Natal Border.

London, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says:

"Things have reached such a pass that war is considered unavoidable, and the impression is that the crash will come within a few days."

"The situation at Johannesburg is most anxious. The traders are unwilling to order large quantities of stores, through fear of being commandeered. Thus thousands will risk starvation in the event of war, when the railways will be cut."

The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from its special correspondent, now in Newcastle, Natal:

"I left Johannesburg on ascertaining that it was the intention of the government to arrest every one who had taken a leading part in advocating the claims of the outlanders. There were a hundred warrants out. It was an exciting journey. Boer policemen twice boarded the train."

"At every station I saw trucks loaded with commissariat stores and ammunition ready to start. The Boers declare their intention soon to rush the Natal border. The chief officials at Pretoria consider war unavoidable, and they have prepared to strike before the British are ready."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"I learn that Pretoria means to fight, and that the Boers will probably rush the border as the only course promising success."

"It is believed that the mediation of Mr. Fischer, the representative of the Orange Free State, has failed."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Transvaal authorities are forwarding huge quantities of Mauser ammunition from Pretoria to Bloemfontein. On Friday 1,500,000 rounds arrived at the Orange Free State capital."

PLANS FOR OUR NEW LANDS.

President Said to Have Determined on His Future Course.

Washington, Sept. 5.—There is good authority for the statement that the president has returned to Washington with these ideas uppermost in mind as to his future course in relation to the new dependencies:

The Philippines—Civil government by three commissioners to supplant military rule immediately after the rebellion is crushed.

Cuba—Continued military control until it is determined by means of a general election whether the inhabitants want independence or annexation. If independence, the new government elected will be recognized by the United States, and will be given encouragement at every opportunity to establish its stability. If annexation, the president will be governed by the sentiment of American citizens as it may then exist.

Porto Rico—Civil government of the territorial form similar to that which prevails in Arizona.

Hawaii—Territorial form of government as recommended by the Hawaiian commission and as provided for in a measure now pending in congress.

Future discussions with his cabinet may change somewhat the president's views as to the form of civil government best suited to meet the situation, but at present the commission plan predominates. Professor Schurman, president of the peace commission, is understood to favor this kind of control.

The plan under consideration contemplates three commissioners—one an army officer, to have charge of fiscal affairs; another a naval officer, to have control of customs, and the third a leading Filipino, of legal experience, to look after the judiciary, all three to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. Further details contemplate giving the Filipinos a voice in all municipal affairs and the most liberal government possible.

Triple Tragedy at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—With knife, scissiors, rope and revolver Henry Emde made sure of taking his life early yesterday morning at his home, 358 West Belmont avenue. Before the savage and successful attempt at self-destruction he murdered his wife and their youngest child, Hilda, a girl, 5 years old. The crime was committed without disturbing the sleep of the other two children of the family, who awoke at the usual hour to find the body of their father hanging to a door, their mother lifeless on her bed and the baby sister dying beside her. Domestic troubles led to the tragedy. The wife was to have begun divorce proceedings this week.

Pope Reported Against Dreyfus.

London, Sept. 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says that he has interviewed many of the vatican officials, including Monsignores Pifferi and Angeli, and learns that the pope and a number of the high dignitaries are opposed to Dreyfus. He adds that the vatican will not issue instructions to the French clergy in regard to their attitude when the Rennes court martial delivers its verdict.

Joy at Labori's Recovery.

Antwerp, Sept. 5.—The annual assembly of Dutch magistrates and jurists has sent to Maitre Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, a telegram expressing sympathy in his struggle for truth and joy at his recovery.

American Lumber for Russia.

Moscow, Sept. 5.—The government has ordered from San Francisco American timber and lumber for construction work incident to the building of the new city of Jalny, on the Arctic coast of Russia.